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ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AGENCY ABERDEEN PROVING GR--ETC F/G 6/20
TOPICAL HAZARD EVALUATION PROGRAM OF CANDIDATE INSECT REPELLENT--ETC(U)
FEB 82 M J TOPPER, J G HARVEY
UNCLASSIFIED USAEHA-75-51-0288-82

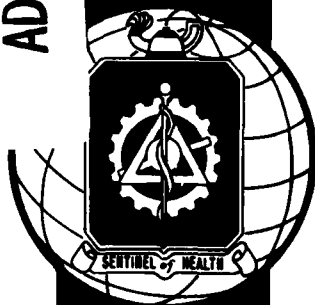
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**UNITED STATES ARMY
ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE
AGENCY**

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MD 21010

TOPICAL HAZARD EVALUATION PROGRAM
OF CANDIDATE INSECT REPELLENTS
AI3-38100a, AI3-38101a, and AI3-38102a
US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PROPRIETARY CHEMICALS.
STUDY NOS. 75-51-0288-82 THRU 75-51-0290-82
FEBRUARY 1981 - FEBRUARY 1982

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20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) Preliminary hazard evaluations of AI3-38100a, AI3-38101a, and AI3-38102a were performed by means of laboratory animal studies using rats, rabbits, and guinea pigs. The technical grade chemicals did not cause skin- or photo-irritation. They produced mild injury to the cornea and, in addition, some injury to the conjunctiva. They did not prove to be skin sensitizers or to be acutely toxic by ingestion. It was recommended that the chemicals be approved for further testing as candidate insect repellents.		

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U. S. ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AGENCY
ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MARYLAND 21010

CPT Topper/jg/AUTOVON
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REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF
HSHB-LT/WP

9 JUN 1982

SUBJECT: Topical Hazard Evaluation Program of Candidate Insect Repellents
AI3-38100a, AI3-38101a, and AI3-38102a, US Department of
Agriculture Proprietary Chemicals, Study Nos. 75-51-0288-82 thru
75-51-0290-82, February 1981 - February 1982

Executive Secretary
Armed Forces Pest Management Board
Forest Glen Section, WRAMC
Washington, DC 20012

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose, essential findings and recommendations of the inclosed report follow:

a. Purpose. The purpose of this program is to provide guidance for further entomological testing of candidate insect repellents AI3-38100a, AI38101a, and AI3-38102a by means of laboratory animal studies using rats, rabbits, and guinea pigs.

b. Essential Findings. The technical grade chemicals did not cause skin- or photo-irritation. They produced mild injury to the cornea and, in addition, some injury to the conjunctiva. They did not prove to be skin sensitizers or to be acutely toxic by ingestion.

c. Major Recommendations. It was recommended that the chemicals be approved for further testing as candidate insect repellents.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

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as (5 cy)

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U. S. ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AGENCY
ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MARYLAND 21010

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

HSHB-LT/WP

TOPICAL HAZARD EVALUATION PROGRAM
OF CANDIDATE INSECT REPELLENTS
AI3-38100a, AI3-38101a, and AI3-38102a
US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PROPRIETARY CHEMICALS
STUDY NOS. 75-51-0288-82 THRU 75-51-0290-82
FEBRUARY 1981 - FEBRUARY 1982

1. AUTHORITY.

a. Letter, US Department of Agriculture - Agricultural Research Service, Southern Region, Insects Affecting Man and Animals Research Laboratory, Gainesville, Florida, 12 February 1981.

b. Memorandum of Understanding between the US Army Environmental Hygiene Agency; the US Army Health Services Command; the Department of the Army, Office of The Surgeon General; the Armed Forces Pest Control Board; and the US Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research, Science and Education Administration, titled, Coordination of Biological and Toxicological Testing of Pesticides, effective 23 January 1979.

2. REFERENCE. Toxicology Division Standing Operating Procedures, US Army Environmental Hygiene Agency (USAEHA), 1981.

3. PURPOSE. The purpose of this program is to provide guidance for further entomological testing of the candidate insect repellents AI3-38100a, AI3-38101a, and AI3-38102a.

4. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS. Hazard evaluations of the candidate repellents AI3-38100a, AI3-38101a, and AI3-38102a were conducted by this Agency using New Zealand White rabbits for skin and eye studies, Hartley guinea pigs for a skin sensitization study and Sprague-Dawley rats for determination of oral toxicity. A tabular presentation of animal toxicity data developed in this Agency follows:*†

* In conducting the studies described in this report, the investigators adhered to the "Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals," US Department of Health, Education and Welfare Publication No. (NIH) 80-23, revised 1978.

† The studies reported herein were performed in animal facilities fully accredited by the American Association for the Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care.

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TABLE. PRESENTATION OF DATA

Test	Results	Interpretation
<u>SKIN IRRITATION STUDIES</u>		
<u>Rabbits</u>		
Single 24-hour application to intact and abraded skin of New Zealand White rabbits.	All tested chemicals did not cause any irritation of the intact skin or of the skin surrounding an abrasion.	USAEHA Category I (ref Appendix A)
0.5 mL technical grade chemical applied to each of six rabbits.		
<u>EYE IRRITATION STUDIES</u>		
<u>Rabbits</u>		
Single 24-hour application of 0.1 mL technical grade chemical to one eye of each of nine New Zealand White Rabbits. Three of the nine rabbits had the eye flushed with warm water for 1 minute, 25 seconds after application.	All tested chemicals produced mild injury to the cornea, and in addition some injury to the conjunctiva. Washing of the eyes did not reduce the severity of the injury.	USAEHA Category C (ref Appendix A)
<u>APPROXIMATE LETHAL DOSE (ALD)</u>		
<u>Oral</u>		
Rats (male)-no diluent	AI3-38100a >6466 mg/kg AI3-38101a >6466 mg/kg AI3-38102a >1908 mg/kg	These chemicals do not present much lethal hazard from accidental ingestion.

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Test	Results	Interpretation
<u>PHOTOCHEMICAL SKIN IRRITATION STUDIES</u>		
<u>Rabbits</u>		
A single 0.05 mL application of a 25 percent (w/v) solution of each chemical and a 10 percent (w/v) Oil of Bergamot solution (positive control) in 95 percent ethyl alcohol were applied to the intact skin of six rabbits. Five minutes after application, the rabbits were exposed to UV light (365 nm) for 30 minutes at a distance of 10-15 cm.	The tested chemicals did not cause a photochemical irritation reaction under test conditions.	The tested chemicals did not cause a photochemical irritation reaction under test conditions and are not expected to cause a photochemical irritation in humans.
<u>Control</u>		
Following UV exposures of the rabbits, 0.05 mL of test chemicals, positive control and diluent were applied to additional skin areas to serve as unirradiated control sites. Application areas were checked for skin irritation at 24, 48 and 72 hours.	Positive control application and irradiation caused greater irritant effects than in unirradiated skin areas.	

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Test	Results	Interpretation
<u>SENSITIZATION STUDIES</u>		
<u>Guinea Pigs (Male)</u>		
Intradermal injections of 0.1 mL of a 0.1 percent solution (w/v) of the tested chemicals or of dinitrochlorobenzene (DNCB)* in a mixture containing 1 volume of propylene glycol and 29 volumes of saline.		
Ten test guinea pigs for each chemical were given 10 sensitizing doses over a 3-week period. After 2 weeks rest, they were challenged with ID injections of each test chemical.	Challenge doses of the tested chemical did not produce a sensitization reaction.	The tested chemicals did not produce sensitization reactions under test conditions and are not expected to produce sensitization reactions in man.
Ten positive control guinea pigs were sensitized over 3 weeks with DNCB. After 2 weeks rest, they were challenged with ID injections of DNCB.	Challenge dose of DNCB in positive control guinea pigs produced a marked sensitization reaction in 10 out of 10 guinea pigs.	DNCB produced a marked reaction, indicating the guinea pigs respond to sensitizing agents.

* A known skin sensitizer

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5. CONCLUSION. Technical grade chemicals AI3-38100a, AI3-38101a, and AI3-38102a did not cause skin or photoirritation, no sensitization reaction, and did not prove to be an acute ingestion hazard. The chemicals did produce mild injury to the cornea and conjunctiva.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS. Under the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding (paragraph 1b), it is recommended that AI3-38100a, AI3-38101a, and AI3-38102a be approved for further testing as candidate insect repellents.



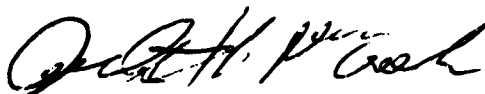
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APPENDIX A

TOPICAL HAZARD EVALUATION PROGRAM
DEFINITIONS OF CATEGORIES OF COMPOUNDS BEING
CONSIDERED FOR ACUTE SKIN APPLICATION

CATEGORY I - Compounds producing no primary irritation of the intact skin or no greater than mild primary irritation of the skin surrounding an abrasion. (INTERPRETATION: No restriction for acute application to the human skin.)

CATEGORY II - Compounds producing mild primary irritation of the intact skin and the skin surrounding an abrasion. (INTERPRETATION: Should be used only on human skin found by examination to have no abrasions or may be used as a clothing impregnant.)

CATEGORY III - Compounds producing moderate primary irritation of the intact skin and the skin surrounding an abrasion. (INTERPRETATION: Should not be used directly on the skin without a prophetic patch test having been conducted on humans to determine irritation potential to human skin. May be used without patch testing, with extreme caution, as clothing impregnants. Compound should be resubmitted in the form and at the intended use concentration so that its irritation potential can be reexamined using other test techniques on animals.)

CATEGORY IV - Compounds producing moderate to severe primary irritation of the intact skin and of the skin surrounding an abrasion and, in addition, producing necrosis, vesiculation and/or eschars. (INTERPRETATION: Should be resubmitted for testing in the form and at the intended use concentration. Upon resubmission, its irritation potential will be reexamined using other test techniques on animals. prior to possible prophetic patch testing in humans, at concentrations which have been shown not to produce primary irritation in animals.)

CATEGORY V - Compounds impossible to classify because of staining of the skin or other masking effects owing to physical properties of the compound. (INTERPRETATION: Not suitable for use on humans.)

EYE CATEGORIES:

A. Compounds noninjurious to the eye. INTERPRETATION: Irritation of human eyes is not expected if the compound should accidentally get into the eyes, provided it is washed out as soon as possible.

B. Compounds producing mild injury to the cornea. INTERPRETATION: Should be used with caution around the eyes.

C. Compounds producing mild injury to the cornea, and in addition some injury to the conjunctiva. INTERPRETATION: Should be used with caution around the eyes and mucosa.

D. Compounds producing moderate injury to the cornea. INTERPRETATION: Should be used with extreme caution around the eyes.

E. Compounds producing moderate injury to the cornea, and in addition producing some injury to the conjunctiva. INTERPRETATION: Should be used with extreme caution around the eyes and mucosa.

F. Compounds producing severe injury to the cornea and to the conjunctiva. INTERPRETATION: Should be used with extreme caution. It is recommended that use be restricted to areas other than the face.

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APPENDIX B

ANALYTICAL QUALITY ASSURANCE

The Analytical Quality Assurance Office certifies the following with regard to this study:

a. This study was conducted in accordance with:

(1) Standing Operating Procedures developed by the Toxicology Division, USAEHA.

(2) Title 21, Code of Federal Regulations, 1981 rev, Part 58, Good Laboratory Practice for Nonclinical Laboratories Studies.

b. Facilities were inspected during its operational phase to insure compliance with paragraph a above.

c. The information presented in this report accurately reflects the raw data generated during the course of conducting the study.



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Chief, Analytical Quality
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